

TERMS.

Published every Saturday, at \$3 in advance, or \$4 at the end of the year. No paper discontinued but at the option of the editors until all arrearages are paid—and a failure to give notice (before the end of the year) of a wish to discontinue will be considered a new engagement.

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One dollar per square, of twelve lines or less, for the first insertion, and fifty cents a square for each subsequent insertion.

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THE CLIMAX OF CHEAPNESS!

BOSTON NOTION!
ONLY \$1 PER YEAR!

When taken in Clubs of Ten.

On and after JANUARY 1, 1844, the price of the Boston Notion will be only \$1 per annum, when taken in clubs of Ten. Four copies, \$3 per annum—and only THREE CENTS single copies, and \$2.00 per 100 to Newsmen and Periodical Agents. The cash in all cases to accompany the order. This very great reduction from the former price of the Notion will make it emphatically the CHEAPEST PAPER published in the world!

ITS MANY MONTHS' PUBLICATION taken into consideration renders it one hundred per cent cheaper than its contemporaries, the New World and Brother Jonathan, and fifty per cent cheaper than any of the Dollar Weekly's. Nothing but an extraordinary large edition—say 20 to 30,000—will warrant this extraordinary cheapness.

The Notion will be printed on extra-line paper, and in superior style, and continue the same wide range of literary novelties and general news as heretofore. Novels, Tales, Romances, Scientific and Religious matter—Agriculture, Oddities and Fun for the Million—Splendid Illustrations engraved expressly for the paper—Congressional Reports and the General News of the Day—will continue to form the general weekly ingredients of its columns. There will each week be something new & no suit every taste—and nothing of an objectionable character will ever be allowed to tarnish its columns.

It will in all respects be the most valuable and unexceptionable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER!

The first number under this new arrangement will be published on SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1844, and in that number will be commenced a

LAUGHTER MOVING NOVEL,

BEING A HUMOROUS COMPANION TO

VALENTINE VOX.

which work alone rendered the Boston Notion when it was first established, the most popular weekly in the United States. This new novel is entitled

SYLVESTER SOUND

THE SONNAMBULIST!!

By the author of "Valentine Vox, the Ventriloquist."

The chapters each week will be embellished with highly finished

ILLUSTRATION

representing the humorous scenes in the work. The author in his preface says: "The character of the work will be exactly the same as the Son-nambulist, may create an innumerable, the object proposed is to excite alternately the deepest interest and the most joyous mirth by the portrayal of the extraordinary positions in which a man who acts upon his dreams may be placed, and the highly ridiculous terror he may inspire." From the chapters we have received of this novel, we are satisfied it will be more popular than was "Valentine Vox."

It is now in course of publication in London, and we have made arrangements to receive the different numbers in advance of all others, so the public may rest assured that we shall not be forestalled by any other paper in its publication.

Another new feature of the Notion will be the publication each week of a number of HUMOROUS CUTS after the style of the London Punch. These will be engraved in the finest style, and will never be offensive in their character.

With these increased improvements and attractions, and the very great reduction in price—being one-half—we again launch the Boston Notion upon the sea of Popular Favor, and feel assured it will quickly arrive at the harbor of Triumphant Success.

Orders should be addressed to the undersigned. Postmasters requesting us an order for 250 copies, shall be entitled to a free copy for their own use.

GEO. ROBERTS,

Publisher Boston Notion,

No. 3 & 5 State Street, Boston.

Boston, Jan. 1st, 1844.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

I wish to purchase a quantity of good Tobacco. Jan 13

JOEL PREWITT.

Flax-seed Wanted at advanced rates.

WE will pay 60 cents per bushel for any quantity of good clean Flax-seed, in good at the very lowest cash prices—bring it into Jan. 13

SWITZLER & SMITH.

HEMP and Timothy Seed wanted by

Jan 13

SWITZLER & SMITH.

BEAUTIFUL FOR LADIES' DRESSES—

1 piece new style Grace Darling velvet,

1 " " " Italian, "

1 " " " Royal French, "

just received and for sale next door to Switzler & Smith. H. KRAMER.

Nov. 25th, 1843.

Battling.

ONE bale superior batting, just received and for sale by

H. KRAMER.

Nov. 25th, 1843.

WATER PROOF BOOTS.

Water proof double lined Gait Boots, with extra soles, for sale by

SWITZLER & SMITH.

Fayette, Nov. 11th, 1843.

EXTRA Saxony, English, French and Amer-

ican Broad Cloths and Cassimeres, Satin, Tulle, and Valenciennes, Velvets, Velveteens and Buffalo cloths, for sale by

SWITZLER & SMITH.

Fayette, Nov. 11th, 1843.

BOON'S LICK TIMES.

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JETERSON.

Vol. 4.

FAYETTE, MISSOURI, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1844.

No. 48.

HEMP.—We copy this week from the report of the Secretary of the Navy, an article upon the culture and manufacture of Hemp, submitted by Mr. Schmidt, the superintendent of a series of experiments on its culture and manufacture. It will be found to contain much valuable information to the growers of the article

REPORT ON HEMP.

Report of the superintendent of the experiment upon the culture and manufacture of hemp, from the time of planting until the hemp is fitted for the brake; containing also, remarks upon a method for the introduction of the culture and manufacture of hemp among the hemp growers in the United States, so as to produce a sufficiently strong article for naval purposes.

The Hon. A. P. Upshur, late Secretary of the Navy, evinced great interest in the introduction of a method of cultivating and manufacturing hemp as done in Russia, where the best hemp is obtained for naval uses.

Such a desire having been made known to me, I framed a short and condensed memorial, setting forth the method of cultivating and manufacturing hemp as done in Russia, my native country.

The said memorial was submitted to the honorable Secretary of the Navy by Col. G. L. Thompson, chief engineer of the United States navy, who also expressed great interest therein.

Near the expiration of the last session of Congress, a printed report, containing two hundred pages, was received from Odessa, of an examination into the culture and manufacture of hemp in all of the hemp-growing countries of Europe, by Mr. Botowsky, an officer of the Russian government.

Said report was printed at St. Petersburg, by order of the Minister of Finances, in the year 1842.

The report being in the Russian language, I offered myself as translator to the Hon. A. P. Upshur, who consented, with the remark that Congress had ordered a translation, and that a bill had been brought before the Senate for an appropriation to meet the expense, but Congress adjourned without passing the bill. I therefore undertook the translation, with the hope that Congress would, at their next session, pay me for my work, which is nearly completed, and only awaits the necessary corrections previously to going to press.

From the circumstances mentioned, the Hon. A. P. Upshur determined to make an experiment upon a small scale, for the purpose of ascertaining the possibility of obtaining an article similar in quality to that of Russia. I had the honor to be intrusted with the superintendence, and am still zealously engaged in completing the experiment.

Besides being a native of Riga, in Russia, where the best hemp is cultivated and exported, I have enjoyed the additional advantage of practical experience in the culture of this article for many years, upon my plantation in the valley of the Wabash, in the State of Indiana; added to which, the information obtained from the translation now before me, of the latest reports of the principal hemp-growing countries of Europe, enables me to contrast the different cultures, so as to draw a result highly beneficial to the United States, and if practically pursued, must end in the production of an article equally strong, if not stronger than the Russian hemp.

The mode of cultivating hemp in Russia is not materially different from that of other countries, which may be seen by comparing the memorial made by me with the translation of the report of Mr. Botowsky; nor has the process received much alteration for centuries. Improvements have daily progressed in every branch of business, while this most important culture remains almost entirely neglected, and still shackled by prejudice and old customs, the worst enemies of husbandry.

Other means, even in this enlightened country, must be resorted to than printed instructions, which are read by few, and seldom practised. It is Government, and it alone, that can remove the obstacles that now clog this most important branch of farming; and if pursued in a proper way, so as to hold out inducements, the effect will be soon visible; nor will the time be far distant, when, instead of paying millions of dollars to foreign countries for supplies necessary for the navy, it will be found to be an article of considerable export.

The several monthly reports, submitted previously, contain all the details of the experiment, and shall be comprised in a general report to the committee that may be appointed in time to investigate the comparative strength of Russian hemp and that produced by the experiment, together with the operation of the newly constructed hemp brake.

Even in the most approved mode of curing water-rotted hemp, as practised until now, it will unavoidably occur that some of the fibres of a weaker stalk will begin to decompose before the stronger are ready to be removed out of the fluid. To remedy this, the hemp is generally removed from the water before the time the process has been completely finished; then the stalks are spread upon the ground, exposed to the weather until it appears that the woody parts separate with ease from the fibres; but even with the best attention, it is impossible to prevent some of the fibres from decaying before the period of gathering has arrived. This latter part of the process is a part of dew rotting.

The process of dew rotting, especially when the hemp stalks are piled together in

large cones, and suffered to remain so all winter, as is common practice among the hemp-growers both of Indiana and Kentucky, should be entirely abandoned, as it gives the product a very dark color, weakens it, and renders it unfit for naval purposes.

In an experiment made upon my farm about 12 years ago, I found that if the hemp stalks were pulled in proper time, the seeds and buds cut off, and set aside in a dry airy place until perfectly dried, then heated artificially not above 212 deg. Fahrenheit, that, though when exposed to the brake the woody parts did not give way so readily as the water-rotted hemp yet, after working repeatedly, the fibres became sufficiently clean. The hemp so obtained had a yellow greenish color, soft, and resembling silk, being much superior in strength to hemp cured in the ordinary way, for the reason that the fibres are not weakened by decomposition, but retain all the strength that nature has bestowed upon them. Some small samples prepared in the above-mentioned manner have been submitted to the department, accompanying the monthly reports.

The new hemp brake, now being finished, is solely calculated to brake green hemp. Should it answer the expectation and purpose, it would be a matter of the greatest importance and consideration, as it would entirely remove the necessity of resorting to the most disagreeable and troublesome process of water-rotting; the farmer could then pull his hemp with ease and at his leisure, without being compelled to have it all pulled in one day, as in the case of water rotting.

Twenty or more hands are necessary to gather an acre of hemp stalks—a number much to large, as I know from experience, to be readily obtained in a free State; and this is the strongest reason why the farmer in a free State is compelled to confine himself to a very small portion of his farm for hemp-growing purposes; whereas, if the mode of manufacture of the green hemp was generally introduced, the free would enjoy equally with the slave State both in quality and quantity of their hemp.

It is well known that tobacco yields a large profit when cultivated upon a rich soil; but the number of hands, and the attention it requires, forever places it out of the power of a free State to cultivate it to any extent. Hemp yields a still greater profit from an equal portion of ground; and, if treated in the process mentioned with regard to green hemp, there would be less trouble than in the cultivation of potatoes; and the process would be superior in strength to the best Russian hemp.

An important remark is necessary to be made in the culture of hemp. There are two species, viz: male and female—the former being entirely distinct from the latter; one bearing only flowers and extended branches at the top, the other seed gathered closely together in buds; the former, or male is fit for pulling about six weeks before the female, and affords the softest and finest fibres, well adapted for the spinning wheel; the male should be pulled as soon as the blossoms and lower leaves drop; the female when the lower leaves have fallen, and the greatest part of the seeds ripened. All of the seed of hemp do not ripen at the same time; consequently, a part of the seed will be green when the hemp is gathered. The seed should be separated from the stalks, together with the buds that enclose the seed, and placed in a shady and airy place to dry. After this, the seed should be separated from the husks—a process attended with some difficulty, as it cannot be thrashed out, like other grain, without injuring it for further use; it should be rubbed. For the purpose of procuring the seed without injury, I have invented a very simple machine, which answers admirably, and intend to submit it to the committee.

The time of pulling the male hemp is generally neglected by all the hemp growers in the United States, to my knowledge. By such neglect the farmer not only loses nearly one-fourth of the whole product of his best hemp, but by suffering it to remain standing perfectly dry among the green hemp, when exposed together to the process of either dew or water rotting, becomes decomposed before the green hemp is finished, and also spoils the color and corrupts the quality of the female hemp.

It may appear difficult to gather all the male hemp in a large field from the female plants. This is very easily remedied by ploughing furrows at a parallel distance of eight feet, which will act as a guide and suffer the male to be gathered without molestation or injury to the other kind.

The experiment of cultivating and manufacturing hemp was commenced in April, on a piece of lot of ground, (No. 9, in square No. 20,) in the city of Washington, belonging to Capt. W. Easby, containing seven thousand nine hundred and sixty three square feet. It was not so well calculated for hemp culture as it first appeared to be; but, as the season was so much advanced, no choice was left. The seed sprouted badly, as the weather was directly opposite to that which it should have been to produce a good crop. The plants near the fence grew to the height of six feet, while that in the centre of the lot only attained that of three or four feet; so that the crop can by no means be pronounced fair. Still, if it can be proved that the fibres, obtained from short and weakly plants, should be equally strong, if not stronger than the best Russian hemp, then it will be evident that the treatment, as practised in the experiment, is to be preferred to any other.

My view was to find a solvent to sepa-

rate the resinous substance from the fibre, without resorting to immersion, or dew or water-rotting. The following trials have been successively made, namely: first, a solution of sulphate of soda; second, in a solution of carbonate of soda; third, in a solution of sulphate of iron; fourth, some cured with tan; some in a liquid that underwent fermentation. All of these experiments produced hemp, which differed but little from that cured in the ordinary way, with the exception of the color. It appeared, further, that the hemp cured in a solution of the sulphate of soda appeared much stronger than any before mentioned; but this fact shall be ascertained in time, by a trial of the comparative strength between those named and Russian hemp, before the committee.

The samples of hemp submitted to the Navy Department are of the following description, viz:

- 1st. Green male hemp.
- 2d. Green female hemp.
- 3d. Water-rotted male hemp.
- 4th. Water-rotted female hemp.
- 5th. Dew-rotted hemp.
- 6th. Hemp cured in solution of sulphate of soda.
- 7th. Hemp cured in solution of carbonate of soda.
- 8th. Hemp cured in solution of sulphate of iron.
- 9th. Different samples cured in tan.
- 10th. Cured in a fermenting fluid.
- 11th. A sample of male hemp, which was left on the fields, and pulled together with the female. This latter sample will show how weak the fibres of the male are when left on the field longer than it should be. This neglect is exceedingly common, as before mentioned.

Should this sample be exposed, together with the female hemp, which at that time was perfectly green, to dew or water rotting, it would only be with the greatest attention cured, and would injure the color and quality of the whole, in addition to a loss of one fourth.

The different solutions did not answer the expectation, in dissolving the resinous matter. A curious circumstance was discovered in the application of alcohol, which readily dissolved the resinous matter, but, after evaporating the alcohol, and making a second application of it, was found to be insoluble, though it dissolved easily in water, altering the matter, however, from resin to gum. Further experiments will no doubt lead to satisfactory results. Such a discovery may prove useful in the manufacture of hemp.

Government in her wise decision, has now made the first step towards encouragement of this very important branch of husbandry, by appointing agents in Kentucky and Missouri, to investigate hemp that may be fit for naval service. It saves, as it has been remarked, the farmer a disappointment when he enters the market; but this is the limit. Should his produce be rejected, he returns home without being informed as to the mode of improving his culture. Therefore, if I am at liberty, I would respectfully suggest, that the agent should not only be the examiner of hemp for the Government, but that he should take a warm interest in the culture of this useful product himself, and be fully competent to instruct the farmer, so that he would be enabled either to avoid or correct his mode of cultivating hemp, in a language to be comprehended by the countryman. The method of holding out the prospect of better price next season would operate more advantageously than many printed works and systems—Further each agent should have, in cultivation some few acres every year, to show practically a systematic operation, where any man who wished to learn the cultivation in all of its branches might be admitted and assist in working the same. Slaves might also be sent by their masters for a season, for instruction, free of expense, with the exception of their board. It appears to me that this mode of operation would soon produce a new era in the manufacture of hemp all over the United States; and it may, knowing the enterprising spirit of the people, in a short time not only produce a supply for home consumption, but have a large surplus for export.

I would further suggest, that in every State advantageously situated for this species of produce, there should be an agent appointed, as before mentioned. The expense for such an establishment, would in a short time be amply repaid, as has been the case in the cotton and sugar plantations, which date their existence from the time Government held out inducements; and there is no doubt that such will be the case with the hemp manufacture.

It is well known by the report of the Russian officer, Mr. Botowsky, which I am translating, that Italy produces the finest and best hemp for linen and sail cloth in Europe.

Italy is between 40 and 45 degrees latitude, being a peninsula. Florida is between 20 and 30 degrees latitude, also a peninsula. It is also known that the temperature in the same latitude is much lower in the U. S. than in Europe, and that the temperature of Italy and Florida is very much the same. But we have much richer land in Florida than they have in Italy, except near the volcanoes. Therefore, better hemp could be produced more advantageously in the former place.

Should some of the numerous swamps in Florida be drained, which might be easily done, no better soil could be found. Then if the Government should hold out proper inducements, immigrants would flock to that country, and in a short time make her

to this country what Italy now is to Europe.

The before mentioned translation from the Russian language upon the subject of hemp culture shall be finished and corrected in a few weeks, ready for the press.

I would respectfully ask leave to append to the translation such remarks as I shall deem (in accordance with my own experience) most expedient for the use of the United States.

All of which is most respectfully submitted, by your most obedient servant,
PETER VON SCHMIDT,
Superintendent of the experiments upon the culture and manufacture of Hemp.

Hon. DAVID HENSHAW,
Secretary of the Navy.
From the Louisville Journal.
HENRY CLAY.

BY AMELIA.

The day was beautiful—around our bark
In sparkling waves the flashing waters stirred,
When, on the deck, one form I chanced to mark,
That made my quick heart flutter like a bird—
I turned away,
Yet, something whispered, ere his name I heard—
'Tis HENRY CLAY!

How like a vision float before me now,
While Fancy stamps, with seeming truth the whole,
That stately form, that pale, expansive brow,
Those lips where smiles in brief succession stole.
That eye of blue,
From whose unshadowed depths his very soul,
Seemed shining through!

Worshipping genius, I had long desired
To meet this modern Cicerone; and, when
My glances sought the glimpse my heart required,
A more than mortal grandeur awe'd me there;
For, as he trod,
Though but a man amid his fellow men,
He looked a God.

Oh thou, by fears unmoved, by threats unben-
Aid the struggling tide that round thee roll—
The meekly great—the purely eloquent—
The bright one speeding onward to the goal—
The firm—the true—
In whose glorious praise I feel my soul
Exalted too—

Were I some gifted spirit, whose bright lays
Glow with high thoughts and wild poetic fire,
Then would I sing for thee a song of praise,
Such as thy loftier spirit should inspire;
But o'er the strings
No poet bends; a light hand sweeps the lyre—
A woman sings.

Yet I may breathe thy name, and bid thee press
On 'mid the adverse waves that round thee beat;
Such barriers pave the way to sure success,
And firmness gathers strength from past defeat;
The current's force,
Though turned aside, still struggles on to meet
Its destined course.

Not for the narrow views of party band,
Not for their flippant praise, or loud applause,
Dost thou stand forth the champion of thy land—
The firm defender of her sacred laws;
To light the flame
Of patriot zeal, to aid thy country's cause,
Thine only aim.

And soon may our loved land, too long oppressed
In beauty smile beneath thy mild command;
Thou'rt throned already in each patriot breast,
And the high-hearted ones throughout the land
Impatient wait
To see thee take in thine unerring hand
The helm of State.

Oh HENRY CLAY! the nation's truest friend!
Thy lofty seat, for which thou'st nobly striven,
Shall yet be thine; for, if the angels bend
In answer sweet, to soft petitions given,
The heart-felt prayer
That my full spirit now uplifts to heaven
Will place thee there!

MORE TRUTH THAN POETRY.—The N. H. Telegraph is of the opinion that "an editor who cannot stop right in the middle of one of the finest trains of thought that he is putting on paper, to minute the dimensions of a huge pumpkin, or write an advertisement for a dog lost, to enter the name of a new subscriber, or receive pay for an old one, to take a cowardling for something he has said, or a blowing up for something he has not said, and after all resume the "thread of his discourse," and carry out the idea in its original force and beauty, is next to no editor at all."

TAKE.—Boys that have been properly reared, are men in point of usefulness at sixteen, whilst those that have been brought up in idle habits are nuisances at twenty one.

MORE LAWYERS.—The N. O. Fashion of the 6th ult. says: "The Supreme Court yesterday morning, granted authority to a number of gentlemen, to practice Law in the different parishes." Heaven help them!

It is no sin to be ugly, but it is rather inconvenient. Still some like it. Mirabeau was proud of his extreme ugliness; he valued himself as much on being the ugliest man in France as on being the best orator. He was so ugly, that the boys used to stop him in the street, and ask him if his face didn't hurt him!

CONGRESS.

In SENATE—January 20, 1844.

The Senate did not sit to day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A resolution was offered in reference to annulling, by a joint resolution, the article in the Convention with Great Britain which provides for the common occupation of the Oregon Territory. The resolution was not received.

A resolution was submitted that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether there was any law for administering oaths to applicants for pensions, and if not, to consider the expediency of providing one.

Mr. Cave Johnson moved a suspension of the rules in order to go into Committee of the Whole, which motion, after one or two counts prevailed.

Mr. Winthrop took the Chair, and the debate was continued upon the reference of the

President's Message.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., and Mr. Causen, of Ohio, addressed the Chair almost simultaneously. The Chair assigned the floor to Mr. Stewart, unless his right was objected to as having already occupied the floor. Mr. Stewart asked the gentleman from Ohio, as a matter of courtesy, to allow him to make a personal explanation.

Mr. McConnell said if nobody else objected, he would.

Mr. McCausen then addressed the committee. He advocated the rights of the West, but did not wish to have the subject of improving the western rivers made an isolated question. The interests involved were of a national not local character. The gentleman from New York says New York is a great State, and pays 1-6th of all the revenue. So is Ohio a great State, and if the officers of the Government at New York collected the revenue, it was the west that paid the duties. What made New York a great State!—the west and her rivers. Mr. McC. spoke in strong terms of disapprobation of what he had heard in the house about dividing the Union; such language ought never to be indulged in here. There was no sentiment among the people to justify it.

Mr. Stewart, of Penna., and Mr. Beardsley, of New York, rose next.

The Chair gave the floor to the latter gentleman.

Mr. Stewart again appealed strongly to the courtesy of the gentleman entitled to the floor to allow him to make some explanations; he promised not to allude to the disagreeable scene in the House yesterday, except in language strictly decorous.

Mr. Beardsley refused to yield. Mr. B. believed the power to appropriate money for the improvement of the great navigable rivers of the country was to be found in the constitution, and he ridiculed the idea of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., who pretended to find this, one of the highest powers conferred on the government, in an old ordinance.

Mr. Semple, of Ia., next addressed the committee.

Mr. Pettit, of Ia., had but twelve minutes (before the subject was to be taken out of committee) to speak, which time he improved in making a speech stuffed with gems of eloquence.

The hour of two having come round, the debate ceased, and the resolution of reference, with its amendments, was voted on. All other amendments were voted down, and the original resolution, which refers the subject of the Western rivers to the Committee on Commerce, was adopted.

Smithsonian Fund.

The resolution to refer this subject to a Select Committee, was charged into one for reference to the Joint Committee on the Library.

The committee then rose and the Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Reding, of N. H., moved the previous question on the report of the committee.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa., again appealed to the courtesy of the House to allow him a hearing, but resistance was made in several quarters—principally, however, and with great tenacity of purpose by

Mr. McConnell, of Ala., who moved, with his cane raised, and pointed towards Mr. Stewart, that the gentleman's appeal be laid on the floor, and if he have any explanations to make that he should make them out of doors. He (Mr. McC.) was for making an individual job of it.

After considerable time spent in altercation on the point of allowing a privilege, never before denied, of a member's making a personal explanation,

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, suggested that on the question of voting, the gentleman